



FOR PRESIDENT:  
Winfield Scott Hancock, of Penna.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
William H. English, of Indiana.  
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

Major John W. Daniel, Virginia's gifted son and one of the foremost of her statesmen, who spoke with such power at the great meeting last night, leaves for his home in Lynchburg tonight for a little rest from his labors, which have been very trying of late.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of truth, the highest aim of man's existence, that ex-Secretary Bristow will answer the questions put to him by General McDonald respecting General Grant's complicity in the crooked whiskey cases, so that the ex-President can be acquitted of the charges brought against him, or else be made to add his weight to the load the radicals have to carry, and show what manner of man it is that commands the Boys in Blue to organize and secure the election of Garfield.

For the first time since the war the democrats are conducting a political campaign in an aggressive and not defensive manner. The radicals wave the bloody shirt to be sure, no longer, however, over advancing columns, but on weak knees upon which the sanguine and eager democrats are rapidly marching. An attacking force always has the advantage even when other things are equal, but the radicals are now so weak in numbers and so deficient in effective ammunition that they could not defend themselves even against a much less powerful and well equipped enemy than that now advancing upon them to the confident assurance of victory.

The Mahonites, the men whose object is to divide the Virginia democracy so that the vote of the State can be secured by the radicals for Garfield, must be blind if they can't see the handwriting on the wall. The Virginia democrats may not be the "smartest" people upon the face of the earth, but still they are not such dolts as to throw away the best chance they have had to elect a democratic President since the war, and they are making that fact patent upon every suitable occasion. They know that the questions of the amount of the State debt and the manner of paying it have no more to do with the election of a President than with the fleeing of the North Pole, and what's more, those of them who really and consciously believe, as many of them do, that the debt ought to be readjusted, are beginning to believe that the others have long since known, that Mahonism is only radicalism in disguise, and are by no means chary in expressing that belief.

The Secretary of the Treasury, at the instance of Mr. McPherson, the secretary of the republican national executive committee, has prepared, at the public expense, a sectional, partisan and utterly fallacious statement, by which it is made to appear that the South contributes little or nothing to the support of the government, and upon which Mr. McPherson and the radicals in general found arguments to prove that the political power of the South should be curtailed. If the South is such a dead weight upon the Union as the radicals would make it appear, in the name of common sense why didn't they get rid of her when they had a chance? She wanted to go once, because there were reasons that induced her to believe her departure would best subserve her interests but these reasons exist no longer, and now she is going to stay, and what's more, as the negroes leave her and go North, and as her women are healthy and do not obstruct the laws of nature, her native and adopted citizens will increase in numbers, and, unless free institutions be subverted by that stronger government which General Garfield is glad to see approaching, her political importance and authority will increase in equal ratio, but the increase will be legitimate, and Mr. Sherman's statement to the contrary, be only proportionate to the material benefits she confers upon the Union.

Among the many ways by which a democratic administration, with a real democratic Congress to sustain it, could improve the condition of this country, are the following which suggest themselves to us on the instant: The abolition of the nice expensive national luxuries known as navy yards, and the substitution thereof for the contract system for the necessary work now done at them; the abandonment of the tariff and internal revenue systems, which from their very nature are unjust, as they tax the necessities of life, and as the natural wants of the poor are the same as those of the rich; the imposition of an income tax, which is the most equitable mode of raising revenue yet devised, as it taxes property for the protection of which governments are organized, and to be subject to the operations of which all would strive, as all try to obtain property, and by which the rich would be compelled to pay their just share of the national expense; the abolition of the greenback currency, and the consequent saving of the costs requisite for its existence; the stoppage of the silver dollar coinage, which has not only filled all the government store rooms but is necessitating large expenditures for increasing the capacity of those rooms for the storage of silver dollars, which are so under value and so inconvenient that congressmen, the men who have coined them, will not receive them, and the interest on the money invested in the bullion of which they are made already amounts to \$2,000,000 a year; a change in the present extravagant manner in which the army and Indian affairs are conducted, and a let up in the rapid payment of the public debt, which while it is oppressive to those whose sufferings created the debt, will be a

baggage to their children, who will reap the benefit for which it was incurred, and the payment of the principal of which addition is not desired by the creditors. These are but a few of the beneficial changes that suggest themselves to us at the moment, but the diminution in the expenses of the country that would result from their adoption, would of itself be more than sufficient to support the government.

There may be a few in the city who, remembering past times, will compare the torch-light procession and mass meeting of last night with the rally of 1840, and say the first surpassed the last; but in all Alexandria's history last night's display has never been equalled. At seven o'clock the crowd began to gather on the streets, and by eight the principal thoroughfares were literally lined with people. As the different clubs met on King street the sight was truly grand, and looking in every direction one saw an apparently endless display of torches and transparencies, the whole scene being illumined by a conspicuous display of the most beautiful fireworks. But the marked feature of the gathering was the evidence it afforded that the sturdy democracy of the city is a unit in support of the regular democratic ticket. Men of all ages and of all occupations gathered as never before in the city's history to testify their devotion to the great cause of democracy, and their unswerving loyalty to the regular democratic ticket nominated at Richmond in May last. The scene at the beautifully decorated stand was bewildering, as amidst the shouts of the multitude the various clubs took their positions and attentively listened to the speakers. Elder P. Lee was there and in a speech of great power and eloquence, urged upon the hearers to rise above mere local questions, which could have no place in this contest with radicalism, and do their duty as democrats and patriots by voting the regular ticket. James Barbour, the father of readjustment, in stirring language, warned the people of the folly of following such a "will of the wisp" as the Mahone electoral ticket. Fitzhugh Lee and John W. Daniel, whose every utterance is dear to the people of Alexandria, made speeches equal to the greatness of the occasion. One feature of the procession especially deserves comment, and that was the democratic readjuster club, numbering over five hundred men. At great expense of money and labor they had prepared torches and transparencies for themselves, and by turning out in a body they might show their principles as readjusters, but their devoted adherence to the democratic ticket, and their display did themselves and their cause great credit. One thing is certain, that the Mahonites need expect neither aid nor comfort in this city, and long ere November their "seventeen and a half" deluded followers here, if they are amenable to reason, will, in view of last night's display, be back in the democratic party. Alexandria may be "old" and "slow," but if the rest of the State will follow her example and complete the work begun by her, if they will strive to emulate her example—not surpass it—for that would be impossible, then, indeed, will her sons have reason to rejoice in the union of "readjusters" and "fundamentals" last night, and the grand result attending that union.

The Charlottesville and Rapidan railroad, which makes a connecting link for the Virginia Midland railroad between Orange Court House and Charlottesville, has been in progress of construction for twelve months past and is now nearly completed between the points referred to. The track has been laid the entire length and locomotives and material trains are passing over it. At the invitation of the contractor, Mr. George A. Parker, a party consisting of Mr. Barbour and Randolph, of the Midland railroad, and several other invited guests, accompanied him yesterday in a ride over the new road. The line extends from Orange Court House by a route west of the southwestern range of mountains in the direction of the upper Rapidan valley, near Liberty Mills, along the waters of Blue Run to the village of Barbourville, and thence across to the valley of Preddy's Creek, and down to the Rivanna river, reaching Charlottesville near the present intersection of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway and the Lynchburg and Charlottesville division of the Virginia Midland railroad. The line traverses a fine productive agricultural section of the country, which cannot be surpassed for the beauty of its natural scenery; in full view of the Blue Ridge mountains to the west, and the smaller range of parallel mountains to the east. This road offers facilities for a large and valuable business with our city, which has heretofore, from want of transportation, been forced to seek other markets, and it will also greatly facilitate the operations of the Virginia Midland Railroad, whenever the conditions are such as to permit its use. Like all new roads there is considerable work yet to be done in perfecting the banks and slopes, alignment of track, and the usual finishing touches required for the safety of trains and proper dispatch of traffic upon it. The authorities of the C. & O. R. R. expect in a few weeks to be able to throw this line open to the public.

Some republican newspapers say "the shameless and unprincipled slanders between the democrats and greenbackers in Maine is naturally repugnant to honest and independent members of both organizations," and yet in almost all some issue commend the late notice of the greenbackers and republicans in Alabama, and charge the democrats of that State with fraud because they gave an overwhelming majority against such a pernicious combination.

The Masonic Eclectic for June has been received. The Philadelphia North American says that Mr. C. P. Huntington, after examining the harbors on the peninsula shore of the Delaware bay, was best pleased with the harbor at the mouth of the Pankatuck river as the most favorable location of the proposed Atlantic coast terminal of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and for the steamship line to Europe in connection therewith. As for the manner of transporting the freight and passengers from the western shore of Virginia, wherever the connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio road is made, to the terminus of the proposed new road, it is proposed to build a very large boat for transportation of both freight and passengers.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Berryville, Clarke county, says: Judge Fennell, who presides over the courts of Clarke and Warren, was elected as a readjuster, but is not readjuster with the regular democratic electoral ticket. Men of experience and reflection are confident that the regular democrats will be supported by the readjusters, and that only those of the latter who propose to give aid and comfort to the republican party will support the independent electoral ticket.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
Special Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1880.  
William Dowell, who left here as fireman of the steamer *Galena*, returned yesterday, having left that ship at St. John. He reports her condition as so much favorable and says there on board of her deck expect to reach a point higher than Equinam this summer, and when they reach that place will probably return. When the ship left here it was supposed she would go as far North this summer as Lady Franklin Bay.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$900,224; from internal revenue, \$429,788. The national bank notes received to day for redemption amounted to \$112,000.

The following changes in the Virginia post-offices were made to day: John Thurnfield, appointed postmaster at Jennings's Ordinary, Nottingham county, vice Charles G. Gregory, moved away; O. W. Johnson, at Menocidio, Rockingham county, vice J. W. S. Miller, resigned; and M. J. Sides, at Matamor, Chesterfield county, vice J. A. Seay, resigned.

All the intelligence received at democratic headquarters today is of the most encouraging description, and it is from all the States in the Union. The worst that is received is from Virginia, and that relates to the congressional and not to the national ticket, of the success of which there is no doubt.

Senator Wallace is in the city, having arrived last night. He says he would be a wise man who could tell with certainty how Pennsylvania will vote next November, but that with the information in his possession, and he thinks he will be disappointed if the State does not cast her vote for Hancock.

A well known New York lawyer, who arrived here last night, says it is an open secret in New York that though Mr. Sherman is openly advocating the election of Garfield, his heart is not in the contest, and that so far as concerns the wish of the radicals for the removal of Ulysses S. Grant, he is utterly opposed to gratifying it, and will continue to be so even at the risk of the scandal of a public quarrel. This information is substantiated by Mr. McMillen, a well known Illinois republican politician, now here. This gentleman also says that Conkling will speak at Brooklyn to-morrow night, but will confine himself to "high politics," say only as regards his friend, Mr. Arthur.

Ex-Senators Conover and Dorsey are here on their way home from the recent republican convention at New York. Their trip has by no means improved their hopes of the success of their party in the coming contest, and Mr. Conover, who is the republican candidate for Governor of Florida, has qualms of depression when he, in unexcited moments, has a realizing sense of the slowness of his chance in the Orange State. It is rumored here to day that General Mahone arrived in this city this morning, and has held an consultation with Secretary Sherman. A real water spout, a rare thing in this section, was visible over the government magazine, opposite Alexandria, yesterday afternoon.

It is reported here that a hitch has occurred in the arrangements by which connection was to be made between the B. & O. railroad and the R. E. & P. railroad, by the new steamer *Excalibur*, that was to run between Shepherd's and Quantico.

St. Julien and Maud S.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 12.—The announcement that St. Julien and Maud S. would each be trotted—the former to beat his own best trotting record of 2:12, the latter to beat this and Sleepy Tom's best pacing record of 2:24—was enough to attract the multitude of spectators who went in throngs to the driving park to day, and 15,000 people were present to witness the grand event. The first race was for the 2:30 class, purse \$1,000, and was won by Parana. The second race, free for all, purse \$3,000, was won by Darby.

At 5 o'clock the California wonder and king of the turf, St. Julien, was driven out upon the track and past the grand stand by Osea A. Hickok, who is a part owner of the great trotter, and always handles him when on the turf. Prolonged applause and loud cheers rent the air as St. Julien was trotted around to get heated for the greatest effort of his life. He went down past the judges' stand several times before Hickok nodded to the judge to give the word. Then he started around the track with out a running mate or anything else than his driver to urge him, making his first quarter in 52.3 the half mile in 1:07, the third quarter in 1:41 and the mile in 2:13. The fastest trotting ever done upon the Rochester track. The crowd cheered and those who were betting that both horses would lower the best previous record now offered to give their opponents the odds in the pools at a ratio of \$20 to \$50.

It was forty minutes later when Mr. Blair, of Cincinnati, drove out the beautiful 3 year old mare Maud S. Delecting cheers ensued. Blair nodded to the judges and Maud S. was given a send off the first time she came down the stretch. The track, weather and everything was in her favor; no less than in St. Julien's. She sped away magnificently, and the involuntary exclamation of the many thousand witnesses was "Beautiful!" She completed her first quarter in 52.3, second in 1:05, third in 1:34, and the mile in 2:11—an entire second lower than the best trotting time on record, and half a second better than the best pace ever won. The under-cushion prevailed. To describe it adequately would be utterly impossible. Everybody knew that the best time on record had been made before the timekeepers had made their announcement or were consulted. It was now ranged \$21 and \$80 on Maud, against \$50 and \$75 on St. Julien as the better and faster trotter of the two. St. Julien was brought out for his second heat and there was less enthusiasm than before, but he got away in fine shape, trotted to the end of the first quarter in 53.4, second quarter 1:04, third in 1:35, and mile in 2:11, precisely the same time made by Maud S. in her first heat. The cheers of the crowd were this time strongly mingled with expressions of dissatisfaction, for not a single expert timekeeper other than those on the judges' stand made St. Julien's time less than 2:12, but the official record had to stand. Maud S. had now earned the special purse of \$2,000 offered to each, and Mr. Stone, of Cincinnati, refused to allow the mare to be speeded again and Hickok took the same position. Maud S. trotted again, but she made her second mile in only 2:24, and was excused from her third heat, while St. Julien's third was trotted in the very ordinary time of 2:24. Handcuffs (testimonials) were presented to the drivers of both the king and queen of the turf, and this terminated the greatest trotting event the world has ever known.

The democratic congressional convention of the Seventh congressional district at Staunton yesterday was fully extended. A letter was read in that paragraph that "Col. Cameron was reported to by Mr. Findlay, of Maryland." So now the fact of the business was that Mr. J. V. L. Findlay, of the Baltimore bar, spoke here to the largest audience I have seen for many a day, upon the national issue, whilst Mr. Cameron spoke afterwards upon the readjuster business. Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. M. FAINTLEY.

VIRGINIA NEWS.  
The Piedmont Virginian, published at Orange C. H., has suspended.

Five or six shills have already been registered in Spotsylvania for making apple brandy.

Eljah James, of Loudoun county, died last week, aged 91 years; John Scotts, of the same county, is also dead, aged 82 years.

Miss Agnes Reid McCune, the partner of Miss Baldwin in the Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, died Wednesday night, after a brief illness.

The Shreve farm, in Loudoun county, 325 acres, three miles from the Point of Rocks, has been purchased by Arthur Siscoe for \$45 per acre.

Wm. A. King, since the war a citizen of Fredericksburg, and an Englishman by birth, died Wednesday morning, after a lingering and painful illness.

The republican executive committee was in session in Richmond yesterday, but adjourned to Sept. 9, without transacting any business of importance.

The Board of Visitors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College met yesterday at Blacksburg to elect a President and other members of the faculty of the college.

B. B. Harrison, formerly clerk of the Western Transportation Line in Baltimore, died at the residence of his father in law, Dr. E. B. Chewning, in Fredericksburg, last Friday, of sudden failure of the brain, aged about 35 years.

A young white boy named John Marsell, while playing near the C. & O. Railway track, in Richmond, yesterday, was run over and killed by a passing train. One of his playmates, who was with him at the time, had his fingers cut off.

A party of engineers under Major J. B. Yates, of Washington, returned to Danville yesterday on completing an experimental survey for the extension of the Virginia Midland railroad to the station, N. C. They report the route as excellent and the people very enthusiastic for the extension, and as giving the right of way all along the line.

As the mixed train on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad was going from Petersburg to Richmond yesterday, a car loaded with twenty bales of cotton was discovered to be on fire when between Half-way Station and Chesapeake. The car was run on a side track, and the fire was extinguished, with a loss of about \$1,000 in saving twelve bales of the cotton.

In the Henrico County Court yesterday Jas. W. Hoenninger, who had been summoned as juror to a case of horse stealing, upon going to the clerk's desk to be sworn in, refused to take the oath, there was a negro on the jury. The judge thereupon ordered a fine of \$250 to be imposed on Hoenninger, with ten days imprisonment in jail for contempt. Hoenninger subsequently purged himself of the contempt and presented to serve, and his punishment was remitted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.  
The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company is building fifty refrigerators cars at Mt. Clear.

The shipments of peaches over the Delaware railroad up to Wednesday evening aggregated 1,818 carloads.

The democrats of the Sixth district of Ohio, have nominated Hon. Frank H. Hurd for Congress by acclamation.

A Reading, Pa., man only 65 years old has married three times and is the father of thirteen pairs of twins. He has forty-one children in all. The naval cadets from the Annapolis Academy have been spending some time in the Ly-high and Wyoming valleys inspecting the iron and coal industries of those regions.

The number of new post-offices established during the year ending June 30, 1880, was 3,462, and the number discontinued during the same period was 1,328, making the net increase 2,134.

The reunion of Federal veterans at Columbus, Ohio, closed yesterday with a procession of fifteen thousand men. There were seventy-five thousand spectators. President Hayes and Gen. Sherman were in the line.

Yesterday the Tennessee State credit democrats nominated John V. Wright, a straight-shooter, as their candidate for Governor. The Republicans held a meeting, seventy strong, and nominated S. E. Wilson.

Captain Miles, Indian agent, will leave Fort Reno, Indian Territory, on the 18th instant in charge of eighteen Cheyenne and Arapahoe children who are to be placed in the school at Carlisle, Pa., or Hampton, Va. Several chiefs will accompany the party.

FOREIGN NEWS.  
The Earl of Airlie is about starting on an American tour.

The Emperor William of Germany has arrived at Bielefeld.

Business is suspended in Lima and great excitement prevails over the approach of the Obiliches.

The Albanian League is in arms, and there is a general uprising throughout Albania against Ottoman rule.

About fifteen local meetings will take place in different parts of the South and West of Ireland next Sunday.

The acute famine which has prevailed in the Caucasus renders it probable that the revenues of those usually rich provinces will barely pay the expenses of collection.

The British House of Lords has passed the bill indemnifying Lord Plunkett from penalties for voting on the compensation bill without having previously taken the oath as a peer.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

Business is fairly active for this season of the year, and the prospects for a good fall trade are promising. In monetary circles affairs are quiet, and there is nothing of interest transpiring. In Baltimore the money market is easy, with a limited demand for accommodation in all quarters. Commercial paper is scarce and rates are nominal. Loans are quoted at 4 1/2 per cent, with business mostly at the outside figure. Money in New York is very abundant, call loans being quoted at 2 1/2 per cent. The Philadelphia money market shows an increased demand for capital, which is freely met at 3 1/2 per cent on Government and 4 1/2 on other acceptable security. Government bonds are firm for the long and easy for the short dates. At New York yesterday's of 1881 and 82 were 4 lower, and 4 1/2 higher. Four per cents sold at 109 for registered and regular coupon, and closed 109 1/2 for small coupon bonds. State securities are quiet, but Virginians are firm, with more buyers than usual, orders being blocked by the advanced prices asked. Consols sold at 103 and 10 1/2 at 4 1/2 and 4 1/2, closing with no sellers under 60 1/2 and 4 1/2 respectively. Tax coupons sold at 88 1/2. Railroad securities are quiet, Baltimore and Ohio second preferred shares selling at 110, and Baltimore and Ohio common quoted at 108 1/2, 175 asked. Virginia roads' bonds nominal. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal G. sold at 72 1/2 yesterday the first transaction for some time past. Norfolk water 8 per cent bonds sold at 12 1/2, and closed 12 1/2 bid, 12 1/2 asked.

WHEAT	PRICE	PER BUSHEL
Flour, fine	23 50	3 75
Superfine	4 00	4 75
Extra	5 25	5 75
Family	5 75	6 00
Family	6 00	6 25
Wheat, common to fair	1 00	1 00
Good to prime	1 02	1 00
Choice	1 10	1 12
Corn, white	0 84	0 00
Yellow	0 82	0 00
Corn meal	0 65	0 00
Corn	0 65	0 00
Oats	0 20	0 00
Butter, prime	0 15	0 20
Common to middling	0 10	0 15
Eggs	0 12	0 18
Chickens	0 15	0 20
Potatoes per bushel	1 50	1 75
Onions per bushel	1 50	1 75
Dried Peaches, peeled	0 8	0 11
Unpeeled	0 4	0 6
Dried Apples	0 4	0 6
Walrus	0 14	0 16
Bacon, Eastern, per lb.	3 50	4 25
Shoulder, per lb.	2 00	2 50
Ham, ground, per lb.	4 75	5 00
Ground, in bags	6 00	6 25
Lard	3 00	3 25
Clover Seed	5 00	5 75
Timothy	2 10	2 45
Set G. A. (Liverpool)	0 95	1 00
Yarn	1 45	1 50
Turk Island	0 45	0 65
Wool, long unwashed	0 30	0 32
Washed	0 27	0 28
Merino, unwashed	0 20	0 22
Do, washed	0 20	0 22
Scour	0 75	0 80
Bay	10 00	10 10
Wheat, grain per ton	18 00	19 00
Brown Middlings	20 00	21 00
White Middlings	25 00	26 00

The market closes quiet. Flour is firm for old and fully up to quotations, but new is not so much wanted. Wheat is in lighter receipt, and but 242 bushels were offered; sales were made at 101, 101 and 105 for Fultz, and 106 for mixed, and 109 and 110 for fair to good Lancaster, there being no choice offered. Corn is weaker, with better receipts, and sales of 1100 bushels of white at 4; no mixed or yellow reported. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats, and quotations are nominal. Butter and Eggs are scarce and wanted at quotations. Other country produce unchanged. Bacon is a shade higher. Seeds are in light inquiry at quotations.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, Aug. 12.—There are but few changes to note in prices this week. Flour is quiet at 4 1/2 to 5 for fine to fancy family brands. There is a good demand for good and well cleaned wheat, but poor and damp goes slowly. Good to prime dry Lancaster and white 108 1/2 to 110 for fair to good, and 110 1/2 to 115 for prime; Lancaster 108 1/2 to 110 for fair to good, and 110 1/2 to 115 for prime; Fultz at 104 1/2 to 105 1/2 for mixed and white. Spring Oats brought 37, and a few bushels of Rye sold at 72 1/2 cents.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, August 12.—There is but few changes to note in prices this week. Flour is quiet at 4 1/2 to 5 for fine to fancy family brands. There is a good demand for good and well cleaned wheat, but poor and damp goes slowly. Good to prime dry Lancaster and white 108 1/2 to 110 for fair to good, and 110 1/2 to 115 for prime; Lancaster 108 1/2 to 110 for fair to good, and 110 1/2 to 115 for prime; Fultz at 104 1/2 to 105 1/2 for mixed and white. Spring Oats brought 37, and a few bushels of Rye sold at 72 1/2 cents.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET.—Sugars.—The market for raw sugars is firm. The New York quotations are as follows: Common to good refining is 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; centrifugal 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; white sugar 19 1/2 to 20 1/2. The market for refined sugars is quiet, with prices as follows: Cut loaf 10 1/2; crushed 10 1/2; powdered 10 1/2; granulated 10 1/2; standard 10 1/2; and yellow 10 1/2; C. O. C. 10 1/2.

Coffee.—Stock in first hands at date 8743 bags against 14,995 same date last year. The market is quiet but very firm in tone on the basis of 10 1/2 for fair. We note the sales of 1,218 bags understood at 14c, and 1,995 bags at 14 1/2. Quotations are as follows: Ordinary 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; good 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; prime 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 12.—Beef—Texas and Cherokee steers sold at 4 1/2 to 5 per lb dressed; common to strictly prime native sold at 6 to 8 1/2, with 100 choice 11. Choice steers 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 average, at \$5 65 per 100 lbs. Live weight 132 choice and 130 extra 13 1/2 lb. at \$5 25 dressed, and 45 extra Illinois steers, 100 lbs average, at 10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Common to choice Sheep sold at 3 1/2 to 4 per lb; common to prime lambs at 4 1/2, with a few picked lots up to 5 1/2, and even 6. An exporter paid 60 per lb for a picked lot of 110 weathers, 122 lbs average.

Hogs.—Some good choice Hogs, 250 lbs average, changed hands alive at \$3 50 per 100 lbs. Dealers called the market firmer, and advanced quotations 5 to 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, August 12 1880.—Beef Cattle.—The best grades of Cattle were without any change in the New York market on Monday, but other grades were off, and yesterday the market there was the same as on Monday.

Sheep and Lamb.—We have no arrivals to report, but but little demand. Price unchanged since Monday.

Hogs.—The receipts since Monday are very light, less than 100, and the number in the pens about 650 head. Prices are 8 to 10 higher. Sales are very light, there being no good Hogs in the market; quotations now, as to quality, 67 cents per lb net, with prospects favorable for next week. Good Hogs are wanted.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, August 12.—Receipts 20,000; sheep 10,000; hogs 10,000. Choice beef, grades 4 to 5 1/2, 20c; heavy market, choice 4 to 5 1/2, 19c; light 4 to 5 1/2, 18c; sheep 10c; hogs 10c. Receipts 3,000; market, choice 4 to 5 1/2, 19c; heavy market, choice 4 to 5 1/2, 18c; light 4 to 5 1/2, 17c; sheep 10c; hogs 10c.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET, August 12.—Cattle.—Some 150 head were offered, with sales at 3 to 5 1/2 per 100 lbs. Some 800 sheep, with sales at 4 to 5 1/2 per 100 lbs. Some 100 hogs, with sales at 4 to 5 1/2 per 100 lbs. Receipts 1,000; market, choice 4 to 5 1/2, 19c; heavy market, choice 4 to 5 1/2, 18c; light 4 to 5 1/2, 17c; sheep 10c; hogs 10c.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET, August 12.—Pork firm and active; common 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; extra 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; packing 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; 21 1/2 to 22 1/2; 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; 27 1/2 to 28 1/2; 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; 29 1/2 to 30 1/2; 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; 31 1/2 to 32 1/2; 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; 34 1/2 to 35 1/2; 35 1/2 to 36 1/2; 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; 37 1/2 to 38 1/2; 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; 39 1/2 to 40 1/2; 40 1/2 to 41 1/2; 41 1/2 to 42 1/2; 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; 43 1/2 to 44 1/2; 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; 45 1/2 to 46 1/2; 46 1/2 to 47 1/2; 47 1/2 to 48 1/2; 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; 49 1/2 to 50 1/2; 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; 51 1/2 to 52 1/2; 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; 53 1/2 to 54 1/2; 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 55 1/2 to 56 1/2; 56 1/2 to 57 1/